

fail to give our approval to the government to permit them to bring to a successful end this truly national policy.

Another paragraph in the speech from the Throne announces that the Minister of Commerce is engaged in furnishing protection to a class of immigrants who, it appears, have been coming to Canada drawn here by false representations made to them by unscrupulous people. This wise measure is certainly worthy of the highest praise. We have no need in this most prosperous country of a disappointed and complaining population.

We shall also have to consider the resolutions adopted at the conference of the premiers of the provinces, and I doubt not that their claims will be heard. I am pleased to state that the happy dreams of our friend from Mille Isles (David) will soon be realized. I may be permitted to congratulate him upon it, for it seems to me that the patriotic words which he uttered in 1905 made a favourable impression on the government.

We shall also have to take into consideration an amendment to the electoral law. As has been so well said by others, it is not the law itself that is so bad, but those who violate it, deserve to be severely punished. I am one of those who believe that compulsory voting would be an effective remedy to the evils from which we suffer at this time, and I shall be happy to hear that question discussed in parliament with a view to deciding whether or not it is practicable.

Hon. gentlemen, I do not wish to close without assuring you of the great satisfaction which I have experienced in learning that we shall be asked to discuss and sanction a Bill concerning the sale and production of patent medicines. That law demands our most serious consideration. If it is important to legislate to secure the happiness and prosperity of the Canadian people, it is a hundred times more patriotic to legislate for the protection of the lives of our children. I speak with some knowledge of the subject, having studied the question of infant mortality, and it is necessary that we should be guided by the evidence. Patent medicines have been too often the cause of terrible disasters. That is why, hon. gentlemen, I believe that it is

our duty, above all it is the duty of those amongst us who belong to the medical profession, to be prepared to adopt a law, I do not say a prohibitive law, but one which will give complete protection at least to those who are not able to defend themselves, our little children.

It is to be hoped that the report of the commission appointed to inquire into the methods employed in the administration of insurance companies will come before us during the present session. The Canadian people should be grateful to the government for the expeditious, impartial and firm manner in which that inquiry has been conducted. If there is any form of protection which the people has a right to expect from the government of the country it is surely protection of its savings. And this is all the more true when they deal with the savings left to widows and orphans. I may say that the insurance commission discovered nothing sufficiently serious to give any cause for alarm to our people. No doubt we will have to consider some abuses, and to amend the law in such a manner as to prevent such abuses occurring in the future.

Hon. gentlemen, the Canadian people rejoice in the abundant prosperity with which the country is blessed. To whom are we indebted for that prosperity? To Providence, no doubt, but in material things as in the domain of morals, Providence employs agents to attain its ends. The wise policy and foresight of the government have been the means by which Providence has loaded Canada with gifts which render our people so happy. There is also another reason, hon. gentlemen, to explain the prosperity and happiness of the Canadian people. They are due to the peace and harmony and the good will which reign among the different races that form the Canadian nation. The senseless prejudices which have existed in one place or another for the past ten years, have almost disappeared. To whom are we indebted for his beneficent improvement? We are indebted, hon. gentlemen, for the policy of conciliation and truly national and liberal Canadian ideas, to our statesmen, among whom the chief and most deserving of credit is the Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier. For my part, I have a dream: it is to